Japanese plea on signing of NPT

*23. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: †
SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Premier Mr. Kichi Myazawa urged the Indian Prime Minister during the latter's visit to Japan to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) as has been reported in the major Japanese dailies;

(b) whether the Japanese Government threatened to suspend aid to India unless India signs the NPT; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) The question of proliferation of nuclear weapons came up in Prime Minister's talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, who enquired whether there was any change in India's stand on NPT in the post-Cold War context. Prime Minister explained our position on non-proliferation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, I understand from the answer that there was a discussion between our Prime Minister and the Japanese Prime Minister about the NPT. The Japanese Prime Minister asked our Prime Minister whether India was thinking in terms of changing its attitude towards NPT and our Prime Minister explained the position. But my question is, what is the attitude of the Japanese Prime Minister towards this question because after the discussions between the two Prime Ministers, in the press conferences of Tokyo and India our Prime Minister was mentioning about the coming 1995 NPT Review Conference? In the past we were not talking of the Review Conference. In the past we have taken a very clear cut stand. They are criticising the NPT Act saying that it is discriminatory and we are projecting our plan of action which was announced in 1990 by the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This is the position so far maintained by this Government and by this country. Now the Prime Minister is talking about the 1995 NPT Review Conference. Has he got any indication from the Prime Minister of Japan that in the 1995 NPT Review conference there would be some positive change on the part of the Western countries? (*Interruptions*). Let me complete.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, it is a fact that in 1995 the NPT is coming under review. What all I did was to point out that if the process of review was going to start sometime next year, what was the point in my signing it today? That is an additional argument which corroborates, strengthens the stand which we have already taken and we have consistenty stuck to it. That is the only thing. This is what I also stated in the press conference. So, in addition to the fact that it is discriminatory, in addition to the fact that it does not in turn say that there will be no nuclear weapons after a particular period anywhere on the face of the earth which is what we stand for, in addition to all those things, the NPT in its present form is not going to continue, it is coming under review. Therefore, there is no point in my signing it now or anyone signing it now, it is something which is on its way out. That is all.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: This Review Conference is not a new one. According to my information it started in 1985 and by now 4 Conferences have been held. When the last 1990 Conference was held, I think most of the non-aligned coun-

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. E. Balaram.

tries suggested that the future of NPT should be linked with a comprehensive test ban treaty which was outright rejected by EEC and other countries. This was the experience in 1990. Now I am asking, when you are referring to the 1995 Review Conference, have you got any indication from the Western countries that they are going to review their position and are prepared to act to serve our purpose?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have no indication· I do not have to have any indication from any country. The very fact that the world has changed, the whole context has changed, considerations have changed, one can always expect that in the next review it may not be exactly the same as it was in the previous reviews. So on that basis I said that it was on its way out in any case. Let us see what happens at the review. So this is only to buttress my argument, I am not going back on my stand at all.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया बदल तो रही है, मगर दुनिया किस दिशा में बदल रही है ? आज दुनिया में एक ऐसा देश है जो अपनी प्रभुसत्ता सारी दुनियां में जमाने की कोशिश कर रहा है और इस कांटेक्स्ट में आप कह रहे हैं कि रिव्यू का मौका 1995 में आयेगा तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको कोई ऐसा अंदेशा लग रहा है कि जो देश आज दुनियां को अपनी हुकूमत से चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, उसके मन में कोई ऐसी बात आई है । 1995 में जब कोई ऐसा रिव्यू करेंगे तो जो भारत का अपना आज तक का मौजूदा स्टैंड रहा है क्या इससे उसमें कोई तालमेल बैठता है या नहीं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं ?

श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव : जब रिव्यू में हम बोलेंगे तो यह कहने की जरूर गुंजाइश है । आज अणु-अस्त्रों की कोई आवश्यकता भीकहीं नहीं रही है । इससे पहले शायद रही हो, अब बिलकुल नहीं है । तो हमारी जो दलील है वह और ज्यादा मजबूत हो जाती है । यह गुंजाइश है कि वह क्या कहेंगे, मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन हम क्या कह सकते हैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूं ।

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, after our hon. Prime Minister's visit to Japan, the impression in the newspapers and other circles is that no tangible result could be achieved despite blowing trumpets so much. While I am confident that our country must have immensely benefited after the PM's visit to Japan, however, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether adequate homework or spadework was undertaken by our diplomats and Ministers prior to his visit to avoid such embarrassment or loss of face to our country on such sensitive issues like the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, etc.?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I don't understand the question. There has been neither any loss of face nor loss of any kind. In fact, in my humble opinion, the Japanese visit has been very successful. I will have some occasion to explain this to the House some other time, but it has been quite successful.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the Prime Minister, and when he was Foreign Minister earlier, has been frequently saying that the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is discriminatory. In other words, if India was a nuclear power, the NPT is not a bad treaty to sign because it would not put any obligations on India under the treaty. So I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether he rules out the possibiilty, forever, of India going nuclear.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I think it is a classic case of distortion.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: What else do you expect from Mr. Subramanian Swamy?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We call it discriminatory for the simple reason that under the NPT there is the ever present possibility of some nations remaining as nuclear powers, acquiring more nuclear weapons, while the majority of human kind—many other nations—will never be able to do so and, therefore, nations in whose hands this power exists will always have a say totally disproportionate to reason on a particular issue and totally disproportionate to the realities of a democratic functioning of the world as we look at it. This is the point.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister says, in the changing world certain things are taking place. My only question is whether in regard to the NPT the position of the USA, Japan and India has changed in any way during these years or, more or less, the same position persists and, in that case, what is the relevance of the term "change" in this context.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Our position has not changed certainly.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा।

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न पहले ही पूछा जा चुका है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*24. [*Transferred to the 13th July, 1992*]

*25. [*Transferred to the 15th July, 1992*]

Issue of licences under the revised Automobile Policy

*26. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued licences under the revised Automobolie Policy for indigenous fuel efficiency passenger cars;

(b) if so, what is their number; and

(c) what would be its impact on the Indian market and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Acquamarine (P) Ltd., Madras for setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of 2400 nos. of diesel cars p.a. based on 100 per cent indigenous technology.

(c) The impact of the new car on Indian market and abroad would be known only after the unit goes into commercial production.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के रुग्ण उर्वरक एककों को सशक्त बनाने की योजना

*27. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रमिकों और प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के रुग्ण उर्वरक-एककों को सशक्त बनाने की योजना कुछ महीने पहले सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना में किन-किन औद्योगिक एककों को शामिल किया गया है और उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और